



**Issue
Spotlight:**
Terrorism
(see p. 14)

NCJRS

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

CATALOG

**Publications and Services of the Office of Justice Programs Agencies
and the Office of National Drug Control Policy**

H i g h l i g h t s

◆ Prisoners in 2000

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BJS Bulletin reports the number of persons in Federal and State prisons at year-end 2000, compares the increase in the prison population from 1999 to 2000, and presents prison growth rates since 1990.

◆ When Family Problems Reach the Workplace . . . Employers Pay the Cost

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ONDCP Brochure illustrates the positive role that employers can play to help parents of youth who suffer from substance abuse problems.

◆ Early Warning Systems: Responding to the Problem Police Officer

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NIJ Research in Brief investigates the effectiveness of systems that are designed to identify problem police officers, intervene with them, and monitor subsequent performance.

◆ Creating a Safer America: FY 2000 Annual Report to Congress

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BJA Annual Report highlights contributions that were made during 2000 by BJA to State and local communities in support of initiatives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nation's criminal justice system.

◆ OVC Handbook for Coping After Terrorism: A Guide to Healing and Recovery

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OVC Handbook provides information to help victims understand their reactions to an act of terrorism or mass violence.

◆ Stalking and Domestic Violence: Report to Congress

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VAWO Report shares information about promising strategies and the development of laws that address stalking and cyberstalking.

◆ Animal Abuse and Youth Violence

9

OJJDP Bulletin offers a look at the prevalence of cruelty to animals by youth and animal abuse as a possible symptom of conduct disorder.

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**Office of Justice
Programs**

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**National
Institute
of Justice**

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**Office of
Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency
Prevention**

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**Office for
Victims
of Crime**

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**Bureau of Justice
Statistics**

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**Bureau of Justice
Assistance**

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**Office of
National Drug
Control Policy**

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ABOUT NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, NCJRS contains specialized information centers to provide publications and other information services to the constituencies of the five U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs (OJP) bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Each OJP agency has established specialized information centers, and each has its own 800 number and staff to answer questions about the agency's mission and initiatives.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP) **800-851-3420**

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) **800-851-3420**

The research, evaluation, and development bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) **800-638-8736**

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) **800-627-6872**

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) **800-732-3277**

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) **800-688-4252**

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

OJP, in addition to the five bureaus listed above, consists of seven program offices, including the Corrections Program Office (CPO), the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO), the Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), the Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) **800-666-3332**

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

Accessing NCJRS Online Resources

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS Justice Information Center World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://www.ncjrs.org/puborder>.

E-mail

To ask a question or to obtain other services, send an e-mail to askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

To subscribe to JUSTINFO, the semimonthly free newsletter from NCJRS, which is delivered via e-mail, send the message "subscribe justinfo your name" to listproc@ncjrs.org.

To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, send an e-mail to tellncjrs@ncjrs.org.

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Dear Colleagues

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. The Office of Justice Programs and the Office of National Drug Control Policy help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to their daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and other sources. The *Catalog* features recent publications produced by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Using the Catalog

The *Catalog* contains four sections:

Just In describes a selection of new books, articles, and audiovisual materials acquired for addition to the NCJRS abstracts collection, many of which can be ordered through NCJRS.

Justice in the Journals highlights key articles in professional journals.

Spotlight On . . . provides information and resources on timely topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

Grants and Funding describes recent awards by the Office of Justice Programs agencies.

Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, mail or fax the order form on the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS

items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. To become a registered user, write or call NCJRS.

NCJRS
P.O. Box 6000
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800-851-3420

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Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions (\$5 per document plus 10¢ per page). Call NCJRS at 800-851-3420 (877-712-9279 for TTY users) to verify availability.

Publications in this *Catalog* designated "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet (see page 2).

Corrections

Prisoners in 2000

*Allen J. Beck and Paige M. Harrison
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 188207

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p00.htm>.

Reports data on numerous topics regarding State and Federal prisons at the end of 2000. Prison population numbers are examined closely in this BJS Bulletin, particularly the number of male and female prisoners and incarceration rates. Prison growth rates since 1990 are presented, and an increase in prison populations from 1999 to 2000 is compared. The Bulletin, which is based on the 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, also includes data on prison construction and capacity; facility operations; and the use of local jails, privately operated prisons, and other Federal and State facilities used to house inmates.

Courts

Bolder Management for Public Defense: Leadership in Three Dimensions

*Cait Clarke and Christopher Stone
John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University*

2001. 6 pp. NCJ 187768

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/187768.txt>.

Discusses how managers of public defense organizations can reform and improve their field through the exercise of bolder leadership. This bulletin, the first in a series of papers from the BJA-sponsored Executive Sessions on Public Defense at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, suggests three dimensions in which managers can lead their organizations and their field: offering a clear vision within their offices, joining with other criminal justice colleagues to build consensus for positive systemic reforms, and engaging in public debate to advance a vision of crime prevention that rises above ideology.

Drugs and Crime

Federal Drug Offenders, 1999 with Trends 1984-99

*John Scalia
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 187285

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fdo99.htm>.

Describes offenders investigated for and charged with Federal drug offenses during 1999. This BJS Special Report includes statistics describing the type of drug involved in the offense, the criminal history and demographic characteristics of defendants charged, the defendants' role in the drug conspiracy, and sentences imposed. Statistics describing the change in the number of suspects investigated and prosecuted, the proportion sentenced to prison, and time served from 1984 to

1999 also are presented. This report is based on data from BJS's Federal Justice Statistics Program.

When Family Problems Reach the Workplace . . . Employers Pay the Cost

Office of National Drug Control Policy

2001. 4-panel brochure. NCJ 188445

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at http://mediacampaign.org/publications/workplace/shrm_broch.pdf.

Provides drug prevention information and resources to help employers assist working parents. This ONDCP Brochure is directed at human resource professionals and highlights the important role that employers can play in the lives of their employees by providing information on parenting strategies to parents of youth who suffer from potential substance abuse problems. Providing benefits to keep employees from worrying about children with potential substance abuse problems can reduce absenteeism, employee turnover, and healthcare costs and increase morale and productivity at work. The Brochure provides contact information and ideas for introducing youth drug prevention strategies in the workplace.

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Delinquency and Serious Injury Victimization

*Rolf Loeber, Larry Kalb, and David Huizinga
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 188676

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#188676>.

Explores the interrelationship between delinquency and victimization using data from two OJJDP longitudinal studies on the causes and correlates of juvenile delinquency: the Denver Youth Survey and the Pittsburgh Youth Study. This Bulletin, part of OJJDP's Youth Development Series, focuses on victims of violence who sustained serious injuries as a result of their victimization. Being victimized may lead to victimizing others. The studies found that many victims were prone to engage in illegal activities, associate with delinquent peers, victimize other delinquents, and avoid legal recourse in resolving conflicts. A clearer understanding of the patterns and predictors of victimization offers the potential for increased effectiveness in designing and implementing strategies to reduce both victimization and offending.

Restorative Justice Conferences as an Early Response to Young Offenders

Edmund F. McGarrell

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 187769

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#187769>.

Describes restorative justice conferencing, a promising form of early intervention for very young offenders that brings together the offender and the victim. Approximately 60 percent of children ages 10 to 12 who are referred to juvenile court subsequently return to court. Because very young offenders are more likely to reoffend and progress to serious delinquency, effective early intervention is crucial. Restorative justice conferencing, as presented in this OJJDP Bulletin, offers unique benefits to early offenders because it not only holds youth accountable for their actions, but allows them to repair the harm they have caused and involves families and victims in the process.

Law Enforcement

Democratizing the Police Abroad: What to Do and How to Do It

David H. Bayley

National Institute of Justice

2001. 138 pp. NCJ 188742

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/188742.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Details the lessons learned about the process of changing police organizations so as to support democracy. This Research Report, the third in NIJ's Issues in International Crime series, is based on several sources: (1) studies of efforts to change police practices in developed democracies, (2) accounts of the experience with foreign assistance to police abroad under both bilateral and multilateral auspices, and (3) accounts of the actions of nongovernmental human rights organizations to rectify policy abuses. The report contains a bibliography of more than 500 sources that were reviewed for this report, which may encompass the largest number of materials on efforts to change police organizations ever collected. The first two reports in the series are *Crime, Criminal Justice, and Criminology in Post-Soviet Ukraine* (NCJ 186166) and *The Threat of Russian Organized Crime* (NCJ 187085).

Early Warning Systems: Responding to the Problem Police Officer

Samuel Walker, Geoffrey P. Alpert, and Dennis J. Kenney
National Institute of Justice

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 188565

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/188565.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents findings from a survey designed to evaluate the efficacy of a system that identifies problematic behavior in police officers and intervenes to correct that performance. Early warning systems have emerged as a popular remedy for police misconduct. The findings suggest that such systems can reduce the problematic police behaviors that lead to citizen complaints. This NIJ Research in Brief is based on a national survey of 832 local law enforcement agencies and case studies of site visits to 3 departments with established early warning systems.

Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2000

Brian A. Reaves and Timothy C. Hart
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 187231

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fleo00.htm>.

Provides national data on Federal officers as of June 2000. The data in this BJS Bulletin are based on a census of Federal agencies employing personnel with arrest and firearms authority. Using agency classifications, the Bulletin presents the number of officers by agency and State who work in the areas of criminal investigation and enforcement, police patrol and response, noncriminal investigation and inspection, security and protection, court operations, and corrections. Data on gender and race of officers are also included.

Reference and Statistics

Creating a Safer America: FY 2000 Annual Report to Congress

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2001. 80 pp. NCJ 187302

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/187302.txt>.

Describes the funding and technical assistance that BJA provided to State and local criminal justice systems in fiscal year (FY) 2000. During FY 2000, BJA administered nearly \$2 billion in funding that supported initiatives throughout the justice system: crime prevention, community justice, law enforcement, pretrial services, prosecution and indigent defense, the courts, supervision services, technology and systems integration, and evaluation. BJA provided this support to all 50 states, the 5 U.S. territories, and thousands of local communities throughout the country.

Crime, Criminal Justice, and Criminology in Post-Soviet Ukraine

Todd S. Foglesong and Peter H. Solomon, Jr.
National Institute of Justice

2001. 120 pp. NCJ 186166

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/186166.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Examines crime, criminal justice, and criminology in post-Soviet Ukraine. This Research Report, the first in NIJ's Issues in International Crime series, delivers a political, economic, and legal overview of independent Ukraine, examines patterns of crime and criminality in Ukraine since 1972, and analyzes the past and present criminal justice system in the country. It also outlines the main institutions and topics of criminological research in Ukraine today. The Issues in International Crime series presents the latest information on international crime to policymakers at all levels. The second and third reports in the series are *The Threat of Russian Organized Crime* (NCJ 187085) and *Democratizing the Police Abroad: What to Do and How to Do It* (NCJ 188742).

Improved Analysis of DNA Short Tandem Repeats With Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry

John M. Butler and Christopher H. Becker
National Institute of Justice

2001. 88 pp. NCJ 188292

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles/nij/188292.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Explains the value of analyzing DNA samples using time-of-flight mass spectrometry (TOFMS), a technology that can process several thousand DNA samples daily with greater accuracy than conventional electrophoresis methods. Not only was TOFMS found to rapidly and accurately type short tandem repeats, it also proved effective in analyzing single

nucleotide polymorphisms (that is, more rapid analysis, cheaper costs, more accurate interpretation results because no stutter products resulted, and an improved ability to handle degraded DNA samples). This NIJ Research Report concluded that the high-throughput technology of TOFMS holds significant promise for large-scale DNA database work, ultimately reducing the nationwide backlog of DNA samples that need typing.

Linking Uniform Crime Reporting Data to Other Datasets

Sue A. Lindgren and Marianne W. Zawitz
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 10pp. NCJ 185233

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/lucrdod.htm>.

Outlines the contents and uses of the new Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk file. Because the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) uses a unique set of agency identifiers, linking crime reports to other types of local data has been nearly impossible.

This new datafile identifies each agency that participates in the UCR by commonly used geographic identifiers from the U.S. Census Bureau and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. For example, researchers using the Crosswalk file will be able to link crime data to geographic coordinates, permitting mapping and socioeconomic data for each jurisdiction from the decennial census. The Crosswalk file is for use by researchers and government analysts interested in linking crime data to other data.

Privacy in the Information Age: A Guide for Sharing Crime Maps and Spatial Data

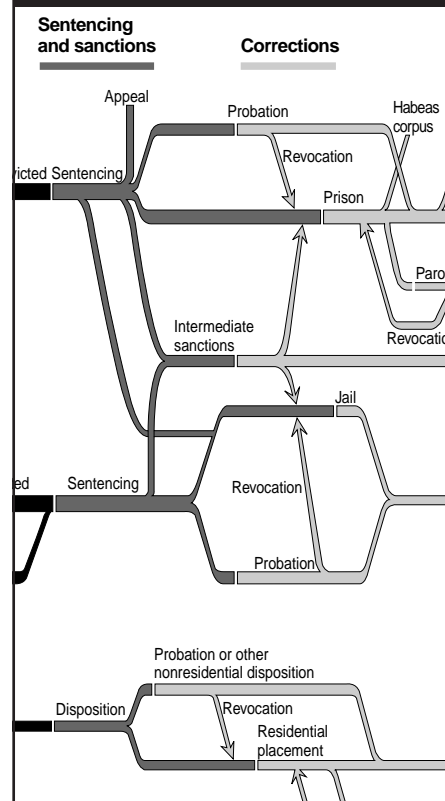
Julie Wartell and J. Thomas McEwen
National Institute of Justice

2001. 62 pp. NCJ 188739

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/188739.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Highlights potential privacy concerns that may arise when data are shared via technology, such as the Internet. For example, the technology behind

"See" the Criminal Justice System



A poster of the sequence of events in criminal justice is now available from BJS. This full-color poster—an excellent reference piece for your office or a great companion piece for a presentation—conveys “simplified” steps of the entire criminal justice process:

- ◆ Entry into the system.
- ◆ Prosecution and pretrial services.
- ◆ Adjudication.
- ◆ Sentencing and sanctions.
- ◆ Corrections.
- ◆ Exit from the system.

Three versions are available for your convenience:

- ◆ 30" x 22" poster with flowchart and text (NCJ 167894).
- ◆ 33" x 20" poster with flowchart only (NCJ 168630).
- ◆ 20" x 14" poster with flowchart only (NCJ 168629).

Please see the order form in the back of this *Catalog* for fees and shipping costs.

What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System? also is available as a .pdf file in color or black and white from the BJS Web site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/flowchart.htm>.

BJS

geographic information systems lets law enforcement agencies share crime data with the general public. This Report from NIJ's Crime Mapping Research Center provides guidance to law enforcement personnel, researchers, and others who are creating and sharing crime maps. It contains real-life examples and illustrations that demonstrate a variety of techniques that promote privacy and data confidentiality within the crime mapping discipline.

The Threat of Russian Organized Crime

James O. Finckenauer and Yuri A. Voronin
National Institute of Justice

2001. 38 pp. NCJ 187085

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/187085.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Analyzes the nature of Russian organized crime and the threat it poses to the United States and other countries. This Research Report, the second in NIJ's Issues in International Crime series, traces some of the contextual features of Russian organized crime, looks at moves by the Russian government since

1991 to cope with its crime problem, presents a case study of organized crime in the Urals region, and discusses the real and potential impacts of Russian organized crime on the United States. Other reports in the series include *Crime, Criminal Justice, and Criminology in Post-Soviet Ukraine* (NCJ 186166) and *Democratizing the Police Abroad: What to Do and How to Do It* (NCJ 188742).

Victims


Injuries from Violent Crime, 1992–98

Craig A. Perkins
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 168633

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ivc98.htm>.

Analyzes data from the redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey to examine injuries that result from violent victimizations. This BJS Special Report



A NEW AVENUE FOR PUBLIC DEFENSE

Bolder Management for Public Defense: Leadership in Three Dimensions documents the experiences of leading figures in public defense and draws from these experiences a bolder vision of management.

Examples of bold and innovative leadership are examined across three dimensions:

- ◆ Clarifying a vision within the public defense office.
- ◆ Building a consensus for positive reforms within the entire system.
- ◆ Advancing the original vision beyond ideology.

This bulletin is the first in a series from the BJA-sponsored Executive Sessions on Public Defense, which were conducted at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. The series is designed to encourage a new form of dialogue among high-level practitioners and scholars.

This bulletin is available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/187768.txt>.

was a joint effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and BJS. It describes the nature and severity of injuries caused by rape, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault and compares injuries by victim and offender characteristics (e.g., relationship, age, sex, and race/ethnicity). The report also details the likelihood of an injury from a violent crime by such characteristics of the incident as time of day, location, the victim's activity, and the presence of weapons. The percentages of victims informing police and receiving medical care also are examined by severity of injury.

OVC Handbook for Coping After Terrorism: A Guide to Healing and Recovery

Office for Victims of Crime

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 190249

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/cat_hndbk/welcome.html.

Provides victims of terrorism or mass violence with information about common reactions to a traumatic disaster as well as practical ideas for coping. Violent crime is an abnormal event, and terrorism is even more rare. The normal reaction to this type of traumatic disaster includes a wide range of powerful feelings that may feel abnormal to the person having them. Based on the experiences and expertise of mental health, crisis counseling, and victim assistance professionals, this handbook is intended to help victims understand their reactions to an act of terrorism or mass violence.

Providing Relief to Families in a Mass Fatality: Roles of the Medical Examiner and the Family Assistance Center

Ray Blakeney

Office for Victims of Crime

2001. 18 pp. NCJ 188912

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/prfmf_11_2001/welcome.html.

Identifies for medical examiners and coroners the needs of victims and their families and friends following a mass fatality event. These events can create large numbers of victims, including their families and friends; a frenzied media response; and possibly an overwhelming number of volunteers and donations. This OVC Bulletin includes the experiences of the Oklahoma City medical examiner,

who recommends establishing a family assistance center as part of any community crisis response plan. In addition, this Bulletin highlights some of the disaster response practices used by the National Transportation Safety Board that can be applied to criminal mass fatality events.

Stalking and Domestic Violence: Report to Congress

Violence Against Women Office

2001. 122 pp. NCJ 186157

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/ojp/186157.txt>.

Provides information concerning stalking and the effectiveness of State antistalking efforts and legislation. This report also explores the nature and extent of cyberstalking and offers recommendations on how to improve efforts to stop this growing problem. The anonymity afforded by the Internet allows perpetrators to exercise power and control over victims, which is of increasing concern to today's law enforcement officials. The report also updates State antistalking legislation and Federal prosecutions and summarizes cases filed through August 2000.

Violence

Animal Abuse and Youth Violence

Frank R. Ascione

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 188677

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#188677>.

Describes psychiatric, psychological, and criminal research linking animal abuse to interpersonal violence perpetrated by juveniles and adults. Particular attention is given to the prevalence of cruelty to animals by children and adolescents and animal abuse as a possible symptom of conduct disorder. In addition, the motivations and etiology underlying the maltreatment of animals are thoroughly reviewed. This OJJDP Bulletin includes recommendations to curb such cruelty and provides contact information for additional resources regarding violence perpetrated against animals and people.

Documenting Domestic Violence: How Health Care Providers Can Help Victims

Nancy E. Isaac and V. Pualani Enos
National Institute of Justice

2001. 6 pp. NCJ 188564

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/188564.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Explains how well-documented medical records can strengthen domestic violence cases when they are brought to court. Typically, the only third-party evidence available on behalf of domestic violence victims in court is police reports. Because medical documentation constitutes unbiased, factual information after the abuse occurs, when recall is easier, it can corroborate police data. However, shortcomings may prevent medical records from being admissible in court. This NIJ Research in Brief outlines the steps that health care providers can take to improve the admissibility of domestic violence evidence in court (e.g., the use of photographs and body maps, proper words and phrases, and legible writing).

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The Effects of Arrest on Intimate Partner Violence: New Evidence From the Spouse Assault Replication Program

Christopher D. Maxwell, Joel H. Garner, and
Jeffrey A. Fagan
National Institute of Justice

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 188199

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/188199.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Analyzes the deterrent effect of arrest on future incidents of intimate partner violence by evaluating a 10-year study from five jurisdictions as part of NIJ's Spouse Assault Replication Program. The study found that arresting batterers was consistently related to reduced subsequent aggression against female intimate partners but that the relationship is not statistically significant. The research also indicates that a minority of suspects continued to commit intimate partner violence regardless of the intervention they received (e.g., arrest, counseling, or separation from their partner). This NIJ Research in Brief concludes by elaborating on the possible implications of these results on criminal justice policy.

Gun Use by Male Juveniles: Research and Prevention

Alan Lizotte and David Sheppard
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 188992

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#188992>.

Examines patterns of gun ownership and gun carrying among adolescents, based on data from OJJDP's Rochester Youth Development Study. This Bulletin, part of OJJDP's Youth Development Series, also addresses the interrelationship between gangs and guns and describes such prevention programs as the Boston Gun Initiative, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services' Youth Firearms Violence Initiative, and OJJDP's Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence Program. Effective efforts to reduce illegal gun carrying and gun violence among youth require the support and participation of multiple community agencies. The information presented in this Bulletin is intended to enhance those efforts. ◆

Hot New Series From OVC!

OVC's Legal Series Bulletins inform victim advocates and victim service providers about various legal issues related to crime victims. Each Bulletin summarizes existing legislation and important court decisions on a particular issue. Current "hot topics" also are examined.

- ★ **Strengthening Antistalking Statutes** (NCJ 189192)—Hot topics include cyberstalking, bail restrictions, and lifetime protection orders.
- ★ **Reporting School Violence** (NCJ 189191)—Hot topics include improvements to statistical reporting, creation of school crime hotlines, and enforcement of reporting laws.
- ★ **The Crime Victim's Right To Be Present** (NCJ 189187)—Hot topics include a victim's right to sit at the counsel table, the rights of incarcerated victims, and a victim's right to have a support person present during legal proceedings.
- ★ **Enforcement of Protective Orders** (NCJ 189190)—Hot topics include discussion of a national registry of protective orders, consolidation of application procedures, and protective order renewal requirements.
- ★ **Restitution: Making It Work** (NCJ 189193)—Hot topics include lack of data on restitution collection and converting unpaid restitution orders to civil judgments.
- ★ **Ordering Restitution to the Crime Victim** (NCJ 189189)—Hot topics include barriers to restitution orders, a victim's failure to request restitution, a court's inability to calculate loss, and a defendant's inability to pay.

More Legal Series Bulletins are on their way. Keep in touch with the *NCJRS Catalog* and OVC's Web site (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>) for additional Bulletins as they become available.

To obtain your copies, fill out the order form in the back of this *Catalog* or view NCJRS's or OVC's Web site.

Office for Victims of Crime

OVC

*Advocating for the Fair
Treatment of Crime Victims*

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Volume 27, Number 3, August 2001

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Marcel Dekker Journals, P.O. Box 5017, 185 Cimarron Road, Monticello, NY 12701-5176 (800-228-1160). Annual subscriptions: \$825. Add \$17 for surface mail outside the United States. Add \$19 for airmail to Canada and \$23 to Europe, South America, and Asia.

"The Validity of Adult Arrestee Self-Reports of Crack Cocaine Use" by Natalie T. Lu, Bruce G. Taylor, and K. Jack Riley (pp. 399-419). Examines the validity of self-reports of crack use through the use of in-person interviews and a new technology that detects crack use in urine specimens. The results showed a considerable amount of under-reporting for all drug measures: Only about half of the people with a positive urinalysis for drug use admitted to using drugs. Gender and race differences were noted among arrestees: Female crack users were more likely than males and blacks were more likely than whites or Hispanics to admit to crack use. Prior drug treatment, age, and the amount of money spent on drugs all influenced the likelihood of admitted crack use. The authors recommend that researchers who work with emergency room patients, household residents, or treatment clinics assess the validity of their self-reports before adopting self-reports of drug use as their only measure.

Justice Quarterly

Volume 18, Number 2, June 2001

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 1500 North Beauregard Street, Suite 101, Alexandria, VA 22311 (800-757-ACJS). Annual subscriptions: \$60 members, \$30 student members.

"Citizens' Perceptions of Aggressive Traffic Enforcement Strategies" by Steven Chermak, Edmund F. McGarrell, and Alexander Weiss (pp. 365-391). Analyzes citizens' support for aggressive traffic enforcement strategies and discusses whether the implementation of two types of traffic enforcement strategies decreases public support. The study also examines whether citizens' perceptions of crime, quality of life, and the police are influenced by increased police presence in their neighborhoods. Two experimental target areas were studied: one in which police implemented a *general deterrence* strategy—where officers maximized their presence by pulling over a large number of vehicles and writing tickets and warnings—and one in which police utilized a *specific deterrence* strategy—where officers attempted to target high-risk offenders. Overall findings suggest that citizens strongly support aggressive traffic enforcement practices and that such strategies do not diminish public support for police. Citizens who lived in the general deterrence

OJJDP FACT SHEETS...

Chock-Full of Information!

- ▶ *Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Courts, 1998* (FS 200131).
- ▶ *Person Offenses in Juvenile Court, 1989-1998* (FS 200132).
- ▶ *The National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse* (FS 200133).
- ▶ *Juvenile Delinquency Probation Caseload, 1989-1998* (FS 200134).

OJJDP

These Fact Sheets are available free from NCJRS; see order form. For online viewing of these and other OJJDP Fact Sheets, go to <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html>.

area were more likely to support the police and think that police worked well in their neighborhood. Citizens who lived in specific deterrence areas believed that the crime situation and quality of life did not improve. This finding surprised the authors because specific deterrence was found to be more effective at reducing violent crime and gun crimes.

Violence and Victims

Volume 16, Number 4, June 2001

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Springer Publishing Company, Inc., 536 Broadway, New York, NY 10012-3955 (212-431-4370). Annual subscriptions: \$72 individual, \$148 institutional. Add \$12 for individual and \$21 for institutional subscriptions outside the United States.

“Gun Violence Exposure and Trauma Among Rural Youth” by Karen Slovak and Mark Singer (pp. 389-400). Compares rural youth exposed to

gun violence and rural youth not exposed to gun violence on a number of variables, including anger; anxiety; disassociation; depression; posttraumatic stress; violent behavior; parental monitoring; trauma; and levels of home, school, and community violence. One-fourth of study participants reported having been exposed to gun violence at least once, with males more likely to be in this exposure group than females and children living with both parents less likely to be in the exposure group than those not living in such a household. Youth exposed to gun violence reported significantly more anger, disassociation, posttraumatic stress, and total trauma; significantly higher levels of violent behaviors and exposure to violence in other settings; and lower levels of parental monitoring. The authors conclude that although the results apply only to those surveyed, the survey contributes to the growing body of literature contradicting the stereotype that rural communities are immune to firearm violence. —◆



Community Prevention Grants Program



The OJJDP-funded Title V Community Prevention Grants Program provides communities with the framework and guidance to establish comprehensive juvenile delinquency prevention plans.

The program integrates six fundamental principles:

- ◆ Comprehensive, multidisciplinary approaches.
- ◆ A research foundation for planning.
- ◆ Community control and decisionmaking.
- ◆ Leveraging of resources and systems.
- ◆ An evaluation to monitor program progress and effectiveness.
- ◆ A long-term perspective.

To learn more about the program, particularly eligibility requirements and guidelines, State and territory contact information, and publications, visit

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/titlev/index.html>.

SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

Terrorism

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Featured publications and Web-based resources are produced by Federal agencies or with Federal grants. Publications listed with an NCJ or FS number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at www.ncjrs.org/puborder. Please be sure to indicate the publication title and NCJ number. Electronic availability is also indicated, if applicable.

Unforeseen Attack, Unparalleled Response

The terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, and the terrorist-related crash of a hijacked airplane in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, on September 11, 2001, undoubtedly will have far-reaching social, political, and economic implications, not only for the United States but also for the entire world. More immediate, however, will be the effects felt by thousands of family members and friends of victims, law enforcement and public safety personnel, and onsite search and recovery volunteers.

To address those effects, NCJRS—on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs—has compiled a list of resources to assist those directly and indirectly affected by terrorist attacks and threats. “Resources for Recovery” has something for everyone:

- For victims, family members, and concerned citizens, it provides helpful resources and information on benefits and compensation.
- Crisis management, training and technical assistance, and victim services resources are listed for practitioners, service providers, and allied professionals.
- Researchers can review material on such topics as statistics, strategies, and technologies.

The following is an edited excerpt of “Resources for Recovery” from its location on the NCJRS Web site at <http://www.ncjrs.org/recovery/index.html>.

Publications

Crisis Management

Blueprint for the National Domestic Preparedness Office

Available electronically at <http://www.ndpo.gov/blueprint.pdf>.

Helps prepare State and local officials to respond to acts of terrorism within the United States that involve weapons of mass destruction.

Critical Incident Protocol—A Public and Private Partnership (NCJ 189834)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/cip.pdf>.

Discusses the essential and beneficial processes of the public and private sectors working together to plan for emergencies.

LEPCs and Deliberate Releases: Addressing Terrorist Activities in the Local Emergency Plan

Available electronically at <http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/factsheets/lepcct.pdf>.

Examines issues that local emergency planning committees need to consider when reviewing and incorporating counterterrorism measures into their response plans that involve chemical and biological materials.

Statistics

Foreign Terrorist Organizations

Available electronically at http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/fto_1999.html.

Identifies and describes major terrorist organizations in the world as well as their activities, strengths, locations, and sources of external aid.

Terrorism in the United States, 1999

Available electronically at <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf>.

Provides information on terrorist incidents and counterterrorist tactics and achievements in the United States during 1999.

Technology

Inventory of State and Local Law Enforcement Technology Needs to Combat Terrorism, 1999 (NCJ 173384)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/173384.pdf>.

Discusses results of an assessment of needed technologies to combat terrorism based on interviews and focus groups with State and local law enforcement officers and emergency management officials who coordinate agency responses to terrorist incidents.

Threat Assessment

National Infrastructure Protection Center Highlights

Available electronically at <http://www.nipc.gov/publications/highlights/highlights.htm>.

Provides policymakers and decisionmakers with value-added insight on current events, incidents, developments, and trends related to critical infrastructure protection.

Protective Intelligence and Threat Assessment Investigations: A Guide for State and Local Law Enforcement Officials (NCJ 179981)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/179981.txt>.

Examines protocols and procedures for law enforcement and security agencies that are responsible for protecting public persons and others who are vulnerable to targeted violence.

Victim Assistance

Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance 2000

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/agg2000/welcome.html>.

Emphasizes the need for the criminal justice system to establish guidelines for the fair and proper treatment of crime victims and witnesses to crime based on their rights [42 U.S.C. § 10606(b)]:

- Fair treatment of victims' dignity and privacy.
- Reasonable protection from accused offenders.
- Notification of court proceedings.
- Attendance at all court proceedings related to offenses unless courts determine otherwise.
- Conference with attorneys working on the cases.
- Restitution, including compensation benefits.
- Information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of offenders.
- The option of making a statement in court or submitting an impact statement relating to the offenders' sentences and the effects of the crime on victims.

Community Crisis Response (FS000148)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/pdfstxt/ccr.txt>.

Provides an overview of OVC's strategy to help States and communities prepare crisis response plans that include emergency counseling and intervention and long-term mental health services for victims and surviving family members.

The Community Crisis Response Team Training Manual

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/crt/welcome.html>.

Serves as a training guide for individuals and communities interested in responding to crises.

First Response to Victims of Crime (NCJ 176971)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/firstrep/welcome.html>.

Discusses approaches that first responders, particularly law enforcement personnel, can take to help victims of crime.

From Pain to Power: Crime Victims Take Action (NCJ 166604)

Available electronically from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/fptp/welcome.html>.

Chronicles ways in which many crime victims heal themselves by channeling their pain into helping others and improving their communities.

OVC Handbook for Coping After Terrorism: A Guide to Healing and Recovery (NCJ 190249)

Available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/cat_hndbk/welcome.html.

Provides information to help victims understand their reactions to an act of terrorism or mass violence.

Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program: Response to the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attack

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/fs000277.txt>.

Describes the benefits available to assist public safety officers, their agencies, and their families before, during, and after they have been disabled or killed in the line of duty.

Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance Program—Fact Sheet (FS 000270)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/fs000270.txt>.

Provides information on educational assistance available to spouses and children of police, fire, and emergency public safety officers killed or permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty.

Responding to Terrorism Victims: Oklahoma City and Beyond (NCJ 183949)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/respterrorism/welcome.html>.

Identifies special measures needed to protect the rights and meet the needs of victims of a large-scale terrorist attack involving mass casualties.

Web-Based Resources

National Center for Victims of Crime (NCVC)

<http://www.ncvc.org>

NCVC, a nationwide helpline and Web site for victims of crime, has created a support hotline (800-FYI-CALL) for victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks. Through this number, people can speak with victim advocates, receive referrals to support services throughout the United States, or simply obtain information on helping crime victims. NCVC maintains a database of more than 6,700 local resources for victims of crime and collaborates

with Federal, State, and local partners to help rebuild the lives of crime victims. It provides direct services and resources, advocates laws and public policies that create resources and secure rights and protections for victims, delivers training and technical assistance to victim service providers and allied professionals, and fosters cutting-edge thinking about the impact of crime and the ways individuals can help victims regain control of their lives.

National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO)

<http://www.ndpo.gov>

NDPO serves as a single point of contact and clearinghouse for weapons of mass destruction-related information. It ensures that Federal efforts, which are coordinated by the U.S. Department of Justice, are effective and cost-efficient in support of the State and local emergency response community. To reduce confusion and duplication of effort, NDPO provides emergency responders access to subject-matter experts and links to Federal Government resources. It also identifies local community preparedness needs on a variety of functional program areas, including training, planning, and information sharing and outreach.

National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA)

<http://www.try-nova.org>

NOVA is a private, nonprofit organization committed to the recognition and implementation of victims rights and services. It seeks to promote victim rights and services through national advocacy, direct services to victims, assistance to professional colleagues, and membership activities and services. NOVA operates a toll-free hotline (800-TRY-NOVA) for individuals who need assistance or referrals for help in their communities. NOVA also maintains a database of more than 4,000 crisis responders who have been trained to respond properly in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp>

ODP, a program office of the U.S. Department of Justice, enhances the capacity of State and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents of domestic terrorism. Through training, technical assistance, equipment acquisition grants, State and local exercises, funding, and resource allocation assessments, ODP works to ensure that States and localities are taking measures to prepare for incidents of domestic terrorism.

The ODP Information Clearinghouse's virtual library (<http://odp.ncjrs.org>) offers information and

resources on domestic preparedness, counterterrorism, and weapons of mass destruction. Aside from the Web site, ODP also disseminates information electronically via a listserv. To subscribe, go to <http://odp.ncjrs.org/content/subscribe.asp> or send an e-mail to LISTPROC@ncjrs.org. In the body of the message, write "SUBSCRIBE ODP (your first name, your last name)."

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>

OVC oversees diverse programs that benefit victims of crime and provides substantial funding to State victim assistance and compensation programs. Furthermore, it supports trainings designed to educate criminal justice and allied professionals regarding the rights and needs of crime victims. The OVC Resource Center is a forum for answers to your questions on victims' issues, either by telephone (800-627-6872) or by e-mail (AskOVC@ojp.usdoj.gov). Operated by NCJRS, the resource center has immediate access to national and regional victimization statistics, a large network of victim advocates and organizations, and NCJRS' comprehensive criminal justice library. OVC also administers the Crime Victims Fund, through which States provide financial compensation and assistance for crime victims and surviving family members; link

to <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/progdir.htm> for additional information on a States' specific compensation programs.

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Alliance

<http://www.ptsdalliance.org>

PTSD Alliance is a collaboration of professional and advocacy organizations that provide educational resources to those at risk of developing PTSD; to individuals diagnosed with PTSD and their loved ones; and to medical, healthcare, and other frontline professionals. Research indicates that PTSD may develop following exposure to extreme traumatic events, such as the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States. The alliance disseminates helpful resources free of charge, including *Hope for Recovery: Understanding Posttraumatic Stress Disorder* and *PTSD: A Guide for Frontline Professionals*, both of which can be ordered through its Web site or by calling 877-507-PTSD.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to tellncjrs@ncjrs.org.

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GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

Final Technical Reports

Risk Factors for Violent Victimization of Women: A Prospective Study by Jane A. Siegal and Linda M. Williams. NCJ 189161. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 102 pp. Grant number: 98-WT-VX-0028.

Investigates the extent to which a woman's history of child sexual abuse and/or other childhood or situational factors predict or increase the likelihood of violent victimization later in life. This study found that adult victimization increased significantly and substantively for those who were sexually abused both as children and teenagers, but not necessarily for those who were only abused as children. This does not mean, however, that child sexual abuse plays no role in vulnerability of adult victimization. Other situational variables (e.g., a woman's sexual behavior, aggressive behavior, and alcohol abuse) also were examined. Multiple sexual partners and alcohol abuse were found to increase significantly the risk of adult victimization.

School COP: A Software Package for Enhancing School Safety by Tom Rich and Peter Finn. NCJ 189246. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 120 pp. Grant number: 99-LT-VX-K017.

Assesses the overall level of use of School COP, a collection and analysis software package that

enables school personnel and law enforcement officials to track incidents at school. The study estimates that approximately one-quarter to one-half of those who have copies of School COP are likely to use it; this proportion, however, is likely higher among school resource officers and security support staff than school administrators. This report also elaborates on reasons for using and not using the program, the benefits of sharing School COP data with others, and the impact of School COP on policies and procedures. An appendix describes how to run the program.

Development of Peer Support Programs in Native American and Campus Police Departments by Larry Morris, J. Michael Morgan, and Robert Easton. NCJ 189123. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 102 pp. Grant number: 98-FS-VX-005.

Examines peer support programs in four nontraditional law enforcement agencies in an attempt to develop effective methods for reducing stress in Native American police departments and campus police departments. The study presents nine conclusions based on findings at each location. For example, officers in nontraditional settings displayed diverse symptoms of stress often thought common only to officers working in more traditional agencies. This suggests that police stress may be a result of police work and police culture. Peer support programs also were found to be especially beneficial to Native American law enforcement officers. The report also describes eight recommendations for model peer support programs, especially programs in law enforcement agencies with limited experience in peer support concepts. —◆

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- ◆ **Order forms from previous issues.** Previous order forms can be used to place orders; however, to order more than five titles *not listed* on the order form of *this issue*, call 800-851-3420 for postage fee and payment information.

**MATERIALS AVAILABLE FREE****Corrections**

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 188207.** Prisoners in 2000 (BJS). See p. 4.

Courts

- ☐ 02 **NCJ 189187.** The Crime Victim's Right To Be Present (OVC). See p. 11.
☐ 03 **FS 200131.** Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Courts, 1998 (OJJDP). See p. 12.
☐ 04 **NCJ 189190.** Enforcement of Protective Orders (OVC). See p. 11.
☐ 05 **FS 200134.** Juvenile Delinquency Probation Caseload, 1989–1998 (OJJDP). See p. 12.
☐ 06 **FS 200133.** The National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse (OJJDP). See p. 12.
☐ 07 **NCJ 189189.** Ordering Restitution to the Crime Victim (OVC). See p. 11.
☐ 08 **FS 200132.** Person Offenses in Juvenile Court, 1989–1998 (OJJDP). See p. 12.
☐ 09 **NCJ 189193.** Restitution: Making It Work (OVC). See p. 11.
☐ 10 **NCJ 189192.** Strengthening Antistalking Statutes (OVC). See p. 11.

Drugs and Crime

- ☐ 11 **NCJ 187285.** Federal Drug Offenders, 1999 with Trends 1984–99 (BJS). See p. 4.
☐ 12 **NCJ 188445.** When Family Problems Reach the Workplace . . . Employers Pay the Cost (ONDCP). See p. 5.

Juvenile Justice

- ☐ 13 **NCJ 188676.** Juvenile Delinquency and Serious Injury Victimization (OJJDP). See p. 5.
☐ 14 **NCJ 187769.** Restorative Justice Conferences as an Early Response to Young Offenders (OJJDP). See p. 5.

Law Enforcement

- ☐ 15 **NCJ 188742.** Democratizing the Police Abroad: What to Do and How to Do It (NIJ). See p. 5.

- ☐ 16 **NCJ 188565.** Early Warning Systems: Responding to the Problem Police Officer (NIJ). See p. 6.
☐ 17 **NCJ 187231.** Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2000 (BJS). See p. 6.

Reference and Statistics

- ☐ 18 **NCJ 186166.** Crime, Criminal Justice, and Criminology in Post-Soviet Ukraine (NIJ). See p. 6.
☐ 19 **NCJ 188292.** Improved Analysis of DNA Short Tandem Repeats With Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (NIJ). See p. 6.
☐ 20 **NCJ 185233.** Linking Uniform Crime Reporting Data to Other Datasets (BJS). See p. 7.
☐ 21 **NCJ 188739.** Privacy in the Information Age: A Guide for Sharing Crime Maps and Spatial Data (NIJ). See p. 7.
☐ 22 **NCJ 187085.** The Threat of Russian Organized Crime (NIJ). See p. 8.

Victims

- ☐ 23 **NCJ 168633.** Injuries from Violent Crime, 1992–98 (BJS). See p. 8.
☐ 24 **NCJ 190249.** OVC Handbook for Coping After Terrorism: A Guide to Healing and Recovery (OVC). See p. 9.
☐ 25 **NCJ 188912.** Providing Relief to Families in a Mass Fatality: Roles of the Medical Examiner and the Family Assistance Center (OVC). See p. 9.

Violence

- ☐ 26 **NCJ 188677.** Animal Abuse and Youth Violence (OJJDP). See p. 9.
☐ 27 **NCJ 188564.** Documenting Domestic Violence: How Health Care Providers Can Help Victims (NIJ). See p. 10.
☐ 28 **NCJ 188199.** The Effects of Arrest on Intimate Partner Violence: New Evidence From the Spouse Assault Replication Program (NIJ). See p. 10.

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- ☐ **29 NCJ 188992.** Gun Use by Male Juveniles: Research and Prevention (OJJDP). See p. 10.
- ☐ **30 NCJ 189191.** Reporting School Violence (OVC). See p. 11.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AVAILABLE**Reference and Statistics**

- ☐ **31 NCJ 167894.** What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System? (30" x 22" poster with flowchart and text) (BJS). U.S. \$5.50; Canada and other countries \$7.00. See p. 7.
- ☐ **32 NCJ 168630.** What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System? (33" x 20" poster with flowchart only) (BJS). U.S. \$5.50; Canada and other countries \$7.00. See p. 7.
- ☐ **33 NCJ 168629.** What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System? (20" x 14" poster with flowchart only) (BJS). U.S. \$5.50; Canada and other countries \$7.00. See p. 7.

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